

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SOCIAL PROGRESS

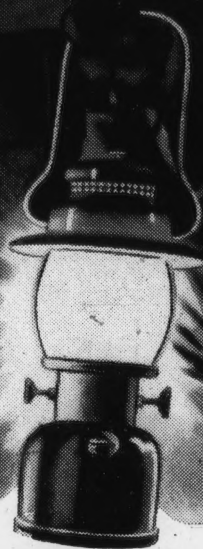
Vol. 12, No. 17

CALGARY ALBERTA FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1947.
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For complete satisfaction in your kerosene and gasoline appliances always use Esso Kerosene and Imperial Naphtha.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Farm Division

Britain Permitting Orderly Return Now to Grassland Policy

**But Fifty Per Cent More Wheat
Produced Than in Pre-
War Years**

MONTREAL, Quebec.—While Britain is now producing fifty per cent more wheat than in pre-war days the war-time policy of cultivating every available acre is no longer being followed, said R. E. Cudmore, of Canadian Industries, Limited, on his return to Canada from a business tour of the British Isles.

The Government is permitting an orderly return to the pre-war grassland policy, already about 1,000,000 acres of the 7,500,000 wartime peak have been retired from arable farming. It is believed that a greater overall amount of food can be produced economically by this means. Government authorities are encouraging the more extensive use of fertilizer, and new discoveries in insecticides are being exploited to a high degree. The livestock population, said Mr. Cudmore, suffered appalling casualties during the past winter, and will require several years to come back to its previous level.

Employ Many Land Army Girls

Much of the agricultural labor force, he commented, is being drawn from the ranks of the land army girls, who are still working in large numbers, particularly in market gardens and greenhouses. German prisoners-of-war are seen everywhere in rural areas; they receive standard rates of pay and have been allowed to join unions. It is also being proposed that they be permitted to bring their families over from Germany.

"The aim of the British government is not to become completely self-sufficient, although two-thirds self-sufficiency was achieved during the wartime years of peak production," Mr. Cudmore pointed out. "The goal now is to grow as much food as economically feasible in order that a proper balance may be struck between agriculture and industry in relation to the population."

One step towards the achievement of this was the establishment of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. Directed by Professor J. F. Scott-Watson, internationally known agricultural economist. This organization's sole function is to carry out an intensive program of extension and advisory work by means of close co-operation with agricultural research stations and farmers.

Weather Forecasting Vital to Farm Industry

Since agriculture is more directly dependent upon the weather than any other industry, says R. E. English, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, progress in long-time weather forecasting is of particular importance to farmers. The public weather service has improved enormously since pre-war days, when two offices served the country; today, there are seven main offices across the Dominion, employing 45 meteorologists. There are, however, only six weather stations covering half a million square miles in the Arctic; nine more are planned for the next three years, but this will still leave Canada far behind in comparison with our polar neighbors, the Russians, who have 159, and the Scandinavians with 59.

Plan to Expand Exports of British Textiles

LONDON, England.—British manufacturers plan a new expansion in textile shipments, especially in such specialised lines as Harris tweeds, fine cottons and woollens which already

She Did Nazi Favor -- Faces Second Charge



Countess Olga Tchernitcheff, already under sentence as a collaborationist, faces second charge of keeping valuable property belonging to Jews. She told court in Paris she was asked to keep the furniture and jewels by a Gestapo man.

have a world reputation. It is hoped to achieve this expansion through increased production, and not at the expense of the home market, which is already strictly rationed for all forms of clothing.

Plan Educational Extension Work

Officers will be chosen for work in education, press and research, it was decided at the recent meeting of the International Co-operative Alliance, in France. The meeting was attended by 42 representatives from fourteen countries.

Plan Danish Oil Co-op

Plans are afoot for the organization of a Danish oil co-operative, and member societies of the Danish co-operative council are being asked not to sign oil contracts with private dealers for more than five years.

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THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

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CALGARY ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1947
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DISCUSS OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS AS WELL AS WHEAT

2,000 Co-operators at Fort Collins

PUBLIC SERVICE LEADERS SPEAK, CO-OP. INSTITUTE

Institute Keynote: "The Little People Can Work Out Their Problems Through Self-Help"

19th ANNUAL SESSION

Farm Groups and Co-ops. of
Rocky Mountain and Great
Plains Areas Sponsors

(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)
By Thomas L. CLEARY,
Editorial Director, A.I.C.

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—Sept 1.—Two thousand farmers, Co-operative leaders and agricultural educators closed one of their most successful sessions on August 29th, at Fort Collins, Colo. It was the 19th annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation, held on the campus of Colorado A. and M. College under sponsorship of farm groups and agricultural co-operatives of Rocky Mountain and Great Plains areas. In the five-day sessions business, legal and sociological problems of the farm were dealt with. Dr. Karl D. Butler, Director of Research, Co-operative Exchange Inc., Ithaca, New York, becomes President, January 1st, succeeding Dr. Raymond W. Miller, who will be Dean of Public Relations part time. Butler is an Arizona farm boy.

Massachusetts University, Amherst, will be the site of the 1948 session, August 30th to September 3rd on invitation of New England Land Colleges.

Praises Farm Co-operation

Dr. Roy M. Green, Colorado, A. and M. President, declared "Dictatorship the World over is the same thing, whether it comes from Monastery, Church, Army, Front Office or Back Shop. They just dress it up under different names." He explained how co-operation among farmers creates "A certain degree of union, short of (any) monopoly that permits dictation" and is "The kind of thing that has given the small measure of progress that has been made among men since the time they devoured one another."

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, identified the duty of the council of economic advisors as determining and appraising "those areas where private enterprise is lagging." He declared private enterprise "is impeded by Faulty Government Institutions." He asserted: "The end objective is to facilitate full and sustained use of the Nation's resources, human and material. As stated in the act (Employment Act of 1946)," it is to promote "Maximum employment and purchasing."

Congressman Clifford H. Hope,

Immortalizer of "Co-op Shop" Back with B.B.C.



Gracie Fields, known to almost everybody as Gracie or "Our Gracie", is now back with the British Broadcasting Company for a series of programs called "Gracie's Working Party."

Born nearly fifty years ago, in Rochdale, Gracie, who first endeared herself to the public in her native Lancashire, later became a national favorite, although she has never lost the broad accents of her home town in the North. It was in Rochdale that the Co-operative movement was born more than a hundred years ago, and Gracie humorously pays her own tribute to the movement in her famous song "The Co-op Shop". Comedy, pathos, burlesque—they are all one to Gracie, who can turn from singing a sentimental song which brings tears to her listeners' eyes, to a disconcerting hoot of derision which again brings tears, but this time tears of laughter. For versatility, for ability to do what she likes with her audience, there is no artist like Gracie and in this new series—her first radio appearance since she sang as guest artist in "Shipmates Ashore" in 1943—she is joined each week by artists broadcasting probably for the first time, ordinary working people from all over Britain, who also sing, play the piano and entertain in various ways. Perhaps the editor of this paper has an especially strong appreciation of Gracie's talent because he also chanced to have been born in Rochdale.

Chairman, House Agriculture committee, outlined how co-operatives fit into a long time program for agriculture. He declared, "Farm co-operatives are a bulwark to the free enterprise system in this country and an answer to the competitive disadvantages forced upon them by the monopolies and monopolistic practices on the part of industry and labor."

Stanley Andrews, in charge of International Food Programs for the Secretary of Agriculture, charged that there is a big gap between the top people and the people of everyday living in many countries in Europe. Speaking particularly of European co-operatives, Andrews declared that some way must be found for the little people (of Europe) to get together to work out their mutual problems.

This thought, that the little people, through self help, can pull together to work out their problems, was significant in most of the talks at the institute session. The institute is a

Lard Britain's Greatest Need Today, Say Visiting Co-operators From Scotland

Visiting Calgary last week to study the U.F.A. Central Co-operative in the course of a tour of Canadian and American co-ops were four officials of the Scottish Co-operative Society, Robert Taylor and John S. Patterson, directors, John Douglas, and J. T. Prosser, Winnipeg representative. The society is handling the distribution of CARE parcels. Lard is the biggest current need in Britain, they stated; the present bread ration is ample.

National Educational Agency dealing with problems of farm co-operatives. The theme of the session was "co-operatives in a democracy". A total of 31 formal meetings and many informal ones were held during the session.

GARDINER PLANS COVER WIDE FIELD IN LONDON TALKS

Wheat Boost Above \$1.55
Expected—Meanwhile Initial
Price Raise Planned

PAYMENT QN 1944 CROP

Added Payment Totals \$66,019,001
British Price \$2 More for Our
Bacon

By M. McDougall, Press Gallery
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Sept. 1st.—Linked with the announcement that legislation will be introduced early in the next session of Parliament to increase the initial wheat price paid to Western farmers, the understanding is that on his way home from the Food and Agriculture Conference in Geneva, Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner will discuss with the British Government the price to be paid for Canadian wheat in 1948.

Wheat prices will not be the only subject he will take up with the British Government during his stay in London. It is learned that Mr. Gardiner will also confer with the British authorities on the question as to what Britain is prepared to pay for other food products now being supplied by Canada under agreements which terminate at the end of 1948.

Raise to British Price Expected

In his statement that the Government will recommend a raise soon after Parliament reconvenes, in the initial price paid to Western growers, retroactive to the 1945 crop, Trade and Commerce Minister, J. A. MacKinnon did not indicate the amount of the increase. In highly authoritative sources, however, it is stated the Government's recommendation will be for an increase of 20 cents per bushel, from \$1.35 the initial price presently set under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, to \$1.55, which is the present export price to Britain.

Mr. MacKinnon gave two reasons why a higher advance to farmers is possible: (1) because of the "favorable prices" received by the Canadian Wheat Board in its total operations on sales to date; (2) because of the guarantees and other provisions contained in the United Kingdom wheat contract applicable to the balance of the present crop and also to the 1948 and 1949 crops. The higher initial price will go into effect as soon as Parliament approves, and adjustment in respect of the 1945 and subsequent crops as soon as physically possible after Parliamentary approval, Mr. MacKinnon said.

Price Basis for Negotiations

Mr. Gardiner's talks in London will arise from the provisions of the four-year Canada-United Kingdom wheat agreement. While the agree-

(Continued on page 11)



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

SLOGAN FOR TODAY: "More Milk from Every Cow"



There's money in Cows, BUT...

protect your investment and ensure the maximum returns by

1. Sound hygiene.
2. Sound handling methods.
3. Sound judgment.

Sound Hygiene—means regular use of the strip cup to detect abnormal conditions—such as mastitis.

Keeping dairy utensils clean and sterile by using a chlorine rinse before using and wiping off the teats and udders before milking.

Sound Handling Methods—means using a modern strainer and disposable filter discs, immediate cooling of milk or cream and frequent shipment.

Sound Judgment—means selling your produce through your own organization, the C.A.D.P., which directs the profit right back to the producer.

THE FIELDMAN

Worried About Poultry Prices



Then Read This Message:-- Good Marketing Prospects for Good Quality Dressed Poultry

The proposed austerity program of the United Kingdom, as you know, has temporarily rather seriously affected the prospects for a renewal of a contract for surplus Canadian poultry.

Expect Satisfactory Market

The previous contract with the United Kingdom was particularly favorable in this respect, that it allowed good prices for all grades and all weights. Now that this market is at least temporarily closed to Canadian poultry, it is necessary that we look elsewhere for another market. Canadian poultrymen or Canadian business firms engaged in the handling of dressed poultry are having some success. It is fully expected that there will be developed a satisfactory market for all good grade dressed poultry. We have to specify the word "good" for one very good reason, and that is, other countries besides the United Kingdom are interested in our dressed poultry, and are particularly interested in our top grades and heavy weights. *Light weights and lower grades may not find a particularly good market this coming poultry marketing season.*

Last year there was a minimum amount of low grade poultry marketed because the average grower more generally undertook a better than average program of finishing the poultry on the farm before bringing it to the Processing Plant.

Continue Program This Year

May we suggest that you continue this program this year, and if you didn't do it last year, make sure that you institute such a finishing program on your poultry this present year? Fifteen to thirty days are required, and the effort

will be well repaid in better grades, and, therefore, better average prices. In addition to that, a waiting period at the present time, we believe, will have a beneficial effect on poultry prices, so keep your poultry until properly finished and then consign them to the C.A.D. Pool at any of its branches, and, for extra profit say "Rail Grade, Please."

All three Alberta Dairy Pools are now on the same constitutional basis, F. J. Fitzpatrick, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities, points out in a recent bulletin. Amendments to their by-laws, this year, established uniformity.

A total of 131 horses have been affected by equine encephalomyelitis in southeast Saskatchewan.

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION



"And some people complain about the price of butter!"

THROUGH THE OFFICE WINDOW

By JAMES R. McFALL

Secretary, Alberta Federation of Agriculture

As your secretary tries to keep up with events in the Agricultural world, he views many angles with respect to the position of Agriculture as it exists today. The newspaper articles present various viewpoints. Contact with the farmer gives his side of the picture. Then there is the city business man and even the elevator operator who has his ideas about the effect of weather conditions and world events on this basic industry—food.

The final outcome is that you soon find yourself all muddled up. Is the farmer prosperous? Is he getting a fair deal in the economic world, or what?

Over-all Economic Position.—Let's take the over-all economic position first. The *Montreal Star* reports that since the beginning of World War II the Prairie farmers have decreased their over-all debt from \$805 million to an estimated \$269 million, a creditable showing, indeed. This article goes on to state that Western farmers are not spending money carelessly, but are putting their properties into shape and building up reserves to meet other emergency years. This may be fair speculation from the distance, but from our office window, we say it is not true on the average.

We won't argue the fact that farmers have reduced their indebtedness. Debt to the Western farmer is one of his first responsibilities. We might point out here that this debt, accumulated during the drastic '30's, was paid off under stringent wartime income tax regulations without any consideration for back debts other than interest.

Has the farmer been able to build up his property? No. During the war years production was the job, and it had to be done with a minimum of

labor. Consequently, the general repair and maintenance of the farm suffered. Then too, it was difficult to get machinery replacements, building materials and other essential repairs. Thus, operating expenses were low, as they did not contain even average up-keep costs. Industry was permitted to set aside special depreciation reserves, exempt from income tax. The all important farmer has not been allowed this privilege. The rancher's breeding stock has been assessed as income and not as capital, as are the tools of a manufacturing concern. Thus, it is evident to me that the farmer has not built up any appreciable reserve. But we certainly don't want another depression period to prove my statement as against that of the *Montreal Star*.

What About Wheat?—What about the wheat situation? Farmers dread the thought of a speculative market. To them the loaf of bread will make as many sandwiches tomorrow as it did today. Therefore, a bushel of wheat must be valued accordingly.

Ever since the first World War, Western farmers have fought for a Wheat Board through which their grains could be delivered to world markets at a stabilized price. Today we have a Wheat Board and the average farmer is happier because he knows that an inch of rain in Saskatchewan or Manitoba will not reduce the price of his product.

Future of Marketing System.—What is the future of the present marketing system? Certain interests in Canada are doing their unlevel best to cause dissatisfaction and unrest amongst the farmers, knowing full

(Continued on page 13)

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Fastest milking, greatest savings in time and labor, increased milk yield — these mean lower costs to you — hence larger profits.

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CALGARY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1947.

No. 17

BASIC HERDS AND INCOME TAX

After some years of steady effort to convince the governmental authorities of the soundness and justice of their case, the organized farmers and stock growers have won a notable victory.

A change in income tax regulations is being made which involves the recognition for income tax purposes of a "basic herd" as a capital asset.

A farmer may now establish a basic herd of say 100 head of cattle, which will not be taxed on the proceeds of sales which reduce the herd below that figure. Sales which leave the herd above the 100 mark, (or whatever the total of a particular basic herd may be) it is stated, will be treated as taxable income. A directive from Ottawa will set forth in precise terms the conditions under which the newly approved principle will be applied.

In the columns of this paper during recent years we have reported the demand for this measure of justice as it has been made in resolution after resolution adopted by the farmers' primary and commercial organizations, by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and of course by the Western Stock Growers. It has taken steady pressure to bring results; and the outcome provides one more example of the value of strong, well co-ordinated producer organization.

WEST SHOULD GIVE UNITED LEAD

Western Canada should give a clear lead to the rest of the Dominion in a movement to impress upon our Government the urgent necessity for immediate action to make available to Britain, in one way or in another, extended purchasing power for the purchase of Canadian products.

We believe that such a policy is desirable for more than one reason. Canada's self-interest is one, and perhaps to many it will be the most convincing. The British market is vital to the West, and assurance of British economic stability is therefore for us a vital interest. The stabilizing effect of a gift of a billion dollars would be impressive.

Boards of Trade, municipal organizations, labor organizations, as well as farmer organizations, (which of course fully recognize the nature of the emergency) might exercise a decisive influence at this time upon Ottawa policies, were they to pool their influence in united action.

As Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University, recently pointed out in the *Montreal Star*, "Without a doubt, we should make available to Great Britain the funds that she so urgently needs. There is no other way in which the present emergency can be met." Dr. James adds: "Canada has a stake in Britain's crisis and no permanent cure for that crisis is likely to be found if we do not find a way of enlarging the quantities of food and raw materials that we can send across the Atlantic."

During the war, when British dollar resources proved inadequate for the purchase of necessary supplies in Canada, the Dominion served her own interest in victory by making certain grants of credit and outright gifts to Britain.

From an economic standpoint the need is today not less urgent than it was then. The moral obligation is as great—Britain sacrificed her industrial position deliberately in order the better to serve the common cause in war and what she is suffering today is the result of that sacrifice.

If Canadians have the will to action, we have no

CANADIAN HARVEST

*Amid the lights and shadows of the seas
Of tawny grain that flow from sky to sky
The soul recaptures earth's lost harmonies,
And life's harsh discords seem to fade and die.
The syncopation of the reaper's blade
Wakes joyful clamor in the drowsy fields.
The golden sheaves are rank on rank arrayed
As spring's sweet promise its fulfilment yields.*

*Before such plenty let us not forget
The land where hunger holds its bitter sway.
Before such beauty let our hearts beget
A passion to sweep ugliness away.
And, lulled by peace, let none fold idle hands
Nor weary in the service peace demands.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON

doubt that their Government can find the way to take appropriate action now.

We believe that *The Budget*, issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool, expressed the general view when it concluded a powerful article on certain aspects of Canada's economic policy recently as follows: "The Wheat Pools, who never in all their history tried to gouge the British consumers, even when that nation was prosperous, certainly do not believe the British people, now passing through an economic Gethsemane, should be called upon to stretch their limited resources further."

POOLS AND WHEAT POLICY

The article in the Budget is concerned with the Pools and Wheat policy. It contains a powerful and effective reply to grain trade critics, who seventeen years ago charged that "the British millers were boycotting Canadian wheat because of the tactics of the Wheat Pools", but who today are following an exactly opposite course, the accusation being that the Pools are "holding down the price of wheat."

The article shows that what the Pools sought from the Government was a floor price; that the contract with Britain setting floors from \$1.55 to \$1.00 over a four-year period followed (other countries paying going world prices) and that the Dominion on the basis of the British contract set a floor of \$1.35 to July 31, 1950.

By reason of the United Kingdom's present difficulties (due to dollar shortage) it is pointed out, Canada is now selling her grain on credit and the Dominion treasury will pay for it. "Under such circumstances, there is something to be said in favor of a larger payment for wheat out of the Dominion Treasury. This can readily be done without the resumption of speculative marketing."

"Farmers should not forget," the article proceeds "that the British market is the most important in the world, that the British will be wheat buyers for generations to come, and that Canada, through fair dealing during the present crisis, is likely to obtain the inside track on that vital market."

The announcement from Washington that the United Kingdom has cancelled all October allocations of wheat and flour from the United States and will suspend indefinitely all purchases of food from that country at the end of September because of the dollar shortage provides an illuminating commentary on the foregoing paragraph. Canadian food contracts of course are not affected. (Continued on page 14)



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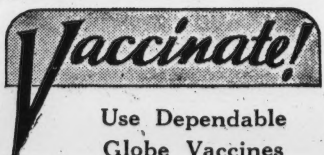
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Rural Electrification in the United States

By CORA J. KERNS

PART III

How Equipment Costs Were Drastically Cut

MANY of the manufactured articles to be used in the farm home in connection with electricity were beyond the average farmer's purse, even with E.H.F.A. financing. For instance, \$300 is more than they can afford for a specialized refrigerator to take care of small amounts of eggs, cream, chickens, etc. And so R.E.A. found a manufacturer who agreed to make a refrigerator of the class desired in quantities at \$135 each. This is on the pool purchase plan. Single orders would have been \$175.

Home-made Equipment

For those who could not afford to pay even \$135 for electrical benefits, a bulletin on home-made equipment was put out, teaching the farmer and his sons how to construct such things as simple pig brooders, tanks, water heaters and portable motors. 6,000 agricultural vocational schools are using this pamphlet in their teaching courses.

A low-priced "meter with a light" was invented by a staff engineer. Other inventions have been completed and some are in process of development; 16 are being patented that will help the farmer to use electricity and save human power. Most of these came from the research engineering section, set up under R.E.A. to meet consumer needs.

Drawing Upon Students' Inventiveness

The Administrator of this Department, every year at graduation time, selects outstanding students from engineering schools throughout the U.S. They are brought to Washington for training. Over 100 have been trained, some of whom have gone into field service, while others were retained at headquarters. This plan has been most successful.

The research chief will encounter a new problem. He then calls in a student engineer and says: "I want a device to do so and so. Go to work and invent one." The boy goes and does it. Several pending patents are the products of the students' ingenuity. Let me give an example.

Electrical equipment must be grounded. Meter testers, used to find out if ground resistance were safe, cost \$250 to \$300 each—rather a high price for co-ops. One inventor produced an instrument which could be made for \$95. R.E.A. got him to set up a shop and produce in quantity, under the group purchase plan at \$32 each. There was one drawback: It needed a telephone set when reading the dial. A student engineer was asked to remedy this.

Within a week he had an instrument which needed no telephone and also had other improvements on the \$32 tester. It will soon be on the market at \$27, so every co-operative can afford to have one.

Not only does this increase the use of electricity but it encourages the youth of the nation to do their best in a practical way which pays off. Heretofore much energy has been wasted by inventors in working on the wrong devices. This way, it is education for use and means a paying job at the same time.

Meeting Low Income Districts' Challenge

Then there were the feasible projects. Congress laid down the mandate that all projects must be self-liquidating. This meant that only those rural communities whose total income afforded reasonable security could negotiate R.E.A. loans. There were many marginal areas where the co-ops tried to get loans but failed, because of "economic unfeasibility". Explain-

Editor's Note.—Mrs. Kerns shows in this article that under public ownership and through co-operative effort guided by expert advice, the most extraordinary reductions in the costs of "servicing" rural communities with electrical energy have been effected. To cite a single instance among many: by making use of the inventive talent of engineering students, the cost of an essential piece of equipment has been cut by about nine-tenths.

ing this to a disappointed community was not easy, for chairmen.

The task was painful for an R.E.A. administrator also. In order to comply with the statute and be a good banker for Uncle Sam, thousands of farmers who needed it most were denied its benefits.

This challenge was met, however, by the R.E.A. staff, who were anxious to help all communities. It was a problem of costs and a tough one. If only costs could be reduced to make the project feasible.

An area comprising 900 farm homes needed 250 miles of lines. This meant a \$235,000 loan. They met together and talked over how to reduce this amount. Imported poles cost \$8.50 each. Some farmers had wood lots and could furnish poles for \$3.50, a saving of \$50.00 per mile on poles alone.

Common labor is around 20 per cent of cost of line construction. If farmers and their sons could dig the holes, and clear tree branches, etc., it meant a further saving of \$50.00 per mile. Altogether, the saving meant \$140 per mile or \$35,000 on the 250 miles.

Unique Type of Self-help Co-operative

A plan was worked out which saved 20 to 35 per cent on wiring costs and altogether the loan was reduced to a figure that made it feasible, with members doing their own wiring under competent supervision. This scheme was tried out on a few test projects. Surprisingly enough, they paid out from the start. It was a unique type of self-help co-operative.

Of course these methods are not used in prosperous communities. But in these districts where used, there has been a pronounced rise in community spirit and determination to be self-reliant.

To Address Convention

An invitation to address the U.F.A. Annual Convention to be held in Edmonton January 13th to 16th, is being extended to G. Northfield, Chief Inspector of the Income Tax Branch in Alberta. This was decided upon following a conversation of a committee of the Executive of the U.F.A. with Mr. Northfield, when the various inequalities in assessing income tax on the basis of arriving at the net worth of the 1941-46 period were discussed. It was felt that farmers should be made more fully aware of their rights under the act.

Some interesting highlights on Farm Women's Week were given by Mrs. Howes, at a recent meeting of Hillside U.F.W.A. (Millet). During an intermission, the members enjoyed a walk through the flower garden of the hostess, Mrs. Winifred Ross.

Rice Sheppard - One of U.F.A.'s Founders - Passes in Edmonton

Pioneer of Farm Organization and Co-operation—Warm Tribute Paid on A.L.C. Broadcast

One of the founders of the United Farmers of Alberta, a staunch co-operator, and a warm advocate of amalgamation of existing farm organizations in the Province, Rice Sheppard, died in Edmonton last week at the advanced age of 85 years. Over many years, Mr. Sheppard was active in farm organizations, one of

Maritime Co-op's Turnover

MONCTON, N.B.—At the recent annual meeting of the Maritime Co-operative Services, a total turnover of \$4,022,807 for the year under review was reported by W. H. McEwen, general manager of the central wholesale and marketing co-op. This was an all-time high.

the last conventions he attended having been the 40th anniversary meeting of United Grain Growers, Limited, in Calgary, last fall. S. W. Sheppard, Edmonton manager of Alberta Livestock Co-operative is a son. The A.L.C. broadcast on the 26th was devoted to a moving tribute to the memory of "Rice Sheppard, Co-operator".



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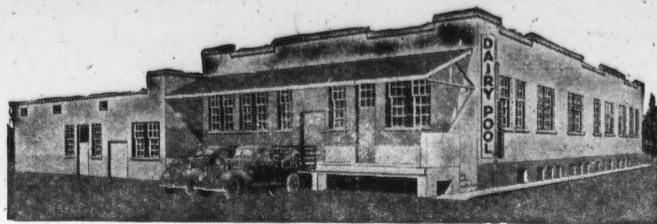
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Because of the bountiful apple crop in the United Kingdom, home-grown apples have been removed from price control.

Master Plan for London

LONDON, Eng.— Reconstruction of bombed areas in London will be carried on, it was recently decided by London County Council, in conformity with a master plan by Sir Patrick Abercrombie, noted town planning expert. Three projects decided upon, as part of the plan, include a half-mile long viaduct at Hammersmith, re-development of 49 acres at Elephant and Castle to relieve traffic congestion, and building of a river wall between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges as a beginning in development of the south bank of the Thames.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION**TO THE HONEY PRODUCERS**

At the Board Meeting held at the Head Office of our Company on the 21st of August 1947, the Honey situation was reviewed in the light of the recent advances made in the retail prices of Honey and it was decided that the initial payment would be 13 cents per pound. I may say to those shippers who have already sent us shipments of Honey, a further payment is now in the mail if they have not already received it. The Board of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool trust that this prompt action in increasing the initial payment on Honey will have the desired effect of diverting to Co-operative channels some of the Honey that may otherwise be disposed of by the Beekeepers direct to the trade, which in turn may also have a weakening effect on the market if too much Honey is disposed of in this manner in a very short period.

Trusting to receive this season's shipments from our old members and hoping that they will use their best effort to divert some of their neighbors' produce our way.

Wm Burns

PRESIDENT

President Hannam on Oleo

NOTE: In the last issue of The Western Farm Leader, we published a brief article on the Oleo question from The Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal. Below we commence publication of a most important broadcast on this subject delivered recently by President Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The second portion of Mr. Hannam's address will be published in the next issue.

CHRIS TOPPENBERG,
General Manager.

It has been charged, or inferred, by those who favor making oleomargarine available in Canada, that since butter is in short supply, our dairy farmers have fallen down on the job; and that producers, in opposing the introduction of oleomargarine, are indifferent to the wishes and needs of consumers and motivated purely by considerations of selfish gain.

I wish to state at the outset that these charges are not correct and, under present circumstances, are quite unfair to farm families who produce milk for butter.

Generally speaking, the relationship between farmers and consumers in Canada has been good. This has been true particularly since the beginning of the war. We, in the Federation of Agriculture, feel that consumers have understood and appreciated reasonably well the position of the primary producer. For example, we have heard consumers say often, when some price increase was urged, that they did not object to an increase in the price of a certain food product if they knew that farmers really needed it, and if the full benefit of such increase would go to the farmer.

I believe the great majority of consumers will not be critical of the farmer's attitude respecting oleomargarine when they understand the facts of the situation.

Public Should Realize This

Perhaps the first fact which should be made clear is the plain and simple one, that even though Parliament had agreed to make oleomargarine available in Canada, it would not be possible to obtain it here for at least another two years. That should be fully realized by the public. The administrator of fats and oils for the Prices Board has stated officially, that fats and oils are in very short supply in the world and that the people of practically all nations are forced into acceptance of supplies which fall far short of their actual requirements. The administrator points out that margarine, like other fats, is under allocation by the international emergency food council, and that any importation of margarine into Canada, which might be permitted, would be made at the expense of other fats more fundamental in our national diet.

(Continued on page 9, col. 3 & 4)

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**Unjust to Prairie Farmers**

Prairie farmers hope to receive patronage dividends at the end of 5 years on 160 million bushels of wheat sold to Britain at \$1.55. They have no hope, however, of receiving any dividends on 70 million bushels also sold at \$1.55 for bread and flour consumption in Canada. We think this is not fair to Prairie Farmers.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Does The Alberta Federation of Agriculture Warrant the Confidence of the Alberta Farmer?

THERE was a time when the farmers and others believed that the farmer had no place in public affairs, executive positions, planning committees, "Big Business", or in any advisory capacity, but rather that if he were to be at all successful he must of necessity give all of his time to, and remain on his farm 365 days of the year. The old saying was, "A farmer cannot make a living and run around the country all the time".

HAS THE FARMER'S THINKING CHANGED?

Yes, he has long since learned that some of those who doubted his ability and solicited on their own behalf the responsibility of protecting the farmer's position, did not always put the farmer's interest first. As a result, the farmers chose to organize themselves into farm organizations and through these have entered the field of merchandising most of the products produced on the farms. These ventures are no longer experiments. Some mistakes have been made, but in most cases they have proved to be sound, wise and most necessary. This development has gradually and steadily continued for over two score years, during which many leaders have been drawn from the farms—many who are still with us, some who have answered the supreme call, but who have left their imprints of service stencilled deeply in our memories. As a monument, we have strewn throughout the length and the breadth of the Province farmer-owned grain elevators, creameries, poultry marketing facilities, stores handling farm supplies, provincial, national and international farm organizations, etc.

DEVOTION TO SERVICE

In the early days of the farm movement of this Province, the farmers had had little experience in picking leaders from their numbers, and on the odd occasion the wrong man was chosen who could not resist the temptation with which the position confronted him, and as a result, the actions of some did not always reflect in the best interests of the farmer. Their actions are sometimes referred to as "selling us down the river". But during these two score years and more, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Junior U.F.A., and, in later years, the Alberta Farmers' Union, have to a major degree effected ways and means through their educational program and economic policies that pretty well screen out those of their number who are not capable of accepting responsibility, on behalf of the farmers, of directing the Commercial and farmer organizations. In fact, the training over the years has created a devotion to service, an allegiance to the farm people of this Province and of Canada, that is more than equal to tradition.

WHAT IS THE SUM TOTAL OF THESE TWO SCORE YEARS AND MORE OF THE FARM MOVEMENT IN THIS PROVINCE?

As a result of the farmers undertaking to market several of their products themselves, most of the leaders for these enterprises were drawn from the so-called "farm organizations". As these marketing enterprises developed, the officers obtained first hand experience to the extent that their ideas and views were most valuable to the farm movement, particularly on matters of procedure. Gradually some of the farmers recognized that it was essential that the experience of the officers of the commercial organizations be consolidated with that of the farm organizations in "One Voice for Agriculture," so that Alberta could ably take her place with other Provinces in solving problems of Agriculture which were National and International in scope.

Thus the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was formed to include all of the major Agricultural producer organiza-



PLANT breeders at experimental farms have already succeeded in reducing considerably the damage done to oats by rust and lodging; and are constantly working to develop high quality early and late maturing varieties which will resist severe and minor diseases. Also being sought are varieties more suitable for combining. These must have strong, short straw, and must resist shattering when overripe.

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SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 8)

If Canadian consumers, then, were to insist upon getting, and did get, oleomargarine during the next two years, they would be required to do without a corresponding amount of other fats. Consumers might have oleomargarine on their table, yes, but they might find that something else, which they like better, was missing from their table.

(To be concluded)

PATRONIZE LEADER ADVERTISERS

tions in this Province, and in six years it has gained the confidence of the organized farmers in Alberta.

Is The Federation Perfect? No.

Can We Improve The A.F.A.? Yes.

Shall We Discuss These Next Month?

Alberta Federation Will Hold Annual Meeting in Edmonton December 11-12

Annual Meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on

Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th. To make arrangements for the Convention and to deal with other important Federation business, a meeting of the Board of Directors has been arranged, to be held as this issue goes to press.

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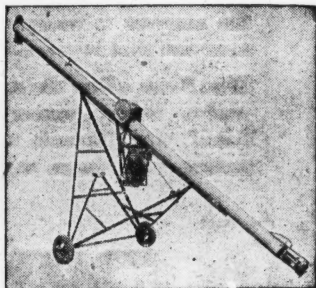
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POST-WAR CHRONICLE

Aug. 14th.—U.S. imposes embargo on shipments American coal over C.N.R., says C.N.R. too slow in returning U.S. cars.

Aug. 15th.—Nehru sworn in as Prime Minister of India, appeals for end of Hindu-Moslem violence. Australia aims at 20,000,000 population in 25 years. U.S. rejects Russian demand that Japanese treaty be drawn up by Big Four.

Aug. 16th.—Directors gigantic Krupps arms makers indicted as war criminals, Nuernberg.

Aug. 17th.—UNESCO adjourns, after approving agreement linking world bank with UN, Russia opposed.

Aug. 18th.—New U.S. loan "not on agenda" of Anglo-American financial talks in Washington, states Eady, head of British delegation; modification present agreement to be discussed.

Indonesians accept U.S. offer of mediation with Dutch, pending UN security council decisions. World food situation will continue very difficult this season, declared Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, secretary International Emergency Food Council, at special meeting in Winnipeg.

Aug. 19th.—U.S. State Secretary Marshall proposes at inter-American defence conference, in Brazil, that no state be required to furnish armed forces without its consent, (Argentina has held out for unanimous agreement before imposition of sanctions.)

Aug. 20th.—Famine impends in China, India, stated at food conference in Winnipeg.

Aug. 21st.—U.K. moves to suspend convertibility sterling funds into dollars. Balkan problem to be reviewed by UN assembly.

Aug. 22nd.—Britain to withdraw \$450 millions of U.S. loan in next week; remaining \$400 millions to be withheld pending settlement of convertibility question. U.S. strengthens military, naval base on Guam.

Aug. 23rd.—British economic plight is world problem, declares Mackenzie King; says Canada must help. U.S. State Department accuses Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia of supporting guerilla warfare in Greece.

Aug. 24th.—Indonesians report Dutch attacks on Republican capital of Jogjakarta. Rioting continues in India. U.S. per capita income hits new high level \$1,200, in 1946, states Washington; more than double figure for 1940.

Aug. 25th.—U.S. announces arrest many Koreans for "revolutionary activity."

Aug. 26th.—Greek Liberal party refuses to join coalition government proposed by Tsaldaris.

Aug. 27th.—UN again calls on Dutch, Indonesians, to cease fire. U.S. plans to pay most of cost of administering, building up, British and American zones Germany, is Washington report.

Aug. 28th.—Britain announces new ration cuts. British Commonwealth conference at Canberra favors total demilitarization of Japan.

Aug. 29th.—French to cut imports from dollar countries by two-thirds. Industrial capacity of western Germany to be built up to 1936 level, according to new Anglo-American plan. Peron administration in Argentina modelled on Nazi regime in Germany, declares Rev. C. Armour, of Buenos Aires.

Aug. 30th.—New Greek Government sworn in, has backing of less than half parliamentary votes. Russia ratifies peace treaties with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Romania—last of

Ward Stresses Value Work Done by U.F.A. on Freight Rate Issue

The freight rate question, affecting the country's agriculture, was one on which the U.F.A. had given, and could continue to give effective service, declared M. H. Ward, of the U.F.A. central executive, in an address to the East-Calgary-Macleod U.F.A. constituency convention; the serious increases in prices, following the lifting of ceilings, was another instance. President George Church spoke on his trip to Holland; and other speakers were: Mayor H. B. Macleod of High River, Orrin Hart, Junior President, and J. R. McFall, secretary of the A.F.A. The meeting was preceded by a picnic lunch in the High River park. A. E. Carey, Barons, presided.

Bulletins Available

Setting forth that his department has had the "generous assistance of many distinguished agriculturists in the preparation of these publications," and the information they contain is up-to-date and authoritative, Dr. F. J. Greaney, director of the Line Elevator Farm Service, has issued a list of bulletins, published by his department, and now available. He expresses the opinion that they will in many cases be found helpful to rural teachers and students.

The following can now be obtained: Water Erosion of Soils; Weeds; Ornamental Shrubs and Trees; Field Crop Insects; Growing Small Fruits; Smut and Root Rot Diseases of Cereals; Field Crop Varieties; and D.D.T. on the Prairie Farms.

Big Four to do so. FAO meeting at Geneva will make new efforts for world wheat agreement; officials say stringent supervision of use of grain necessary to avoid serious bread-grain crisis.

August 31st.—UN special committee on Palestine majority report recommends separate Arab, Jewish states, admission 150,000 Jews; recommend British mandate end soon as possible. Communists emerge strongest party in Hungarian elections, with 21 per cent of vote.

Sept. 1st.—Britain will urge other countries to reduce purchases in U.S. to minimum, in view of dollar shortage. British Trades Union Congress states willingness to accept more stringent measures to meet crisis. Arabs of Middle East, conferring in Cairo, say they will go to war rather than accept partition of Palestine.

Sept. 2nd.—Three members Hungarian coalition government resign in protest alleged election irregularities, is Budapest report. British to suspend purchases U.S. foodstuffs at end of month.

Sept. 3rd.—Redistribution by U.S. of gold stored in Undervround vaults would help correct economic chaos, suggests Bevin in address to British miners.



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DANGER SIGNALS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Farm land values in the U.S. are within 5 per cent of the record of the 1920 land boom, which ended in disaster to many farmers, states the Department of Agriculture. About half the purchases of farm lands during the past three years have been made with borrowed money; and the Department adds that a decline in farm prices would result in difficulty in meeting mortgage payments and other fixed obligations.

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

ment fixed the price at \$1.55 per bushel, Number One Northern, basis Port Arthur, Churchill or Vancouver, on Canadian shipments of 160,000 bushels for each of the first two years, the price is not to be "less" than \$1.52 for the 140,000 bushels to be shipped to Britain in the 1948-49 crop year and not "less" than \$1.00 for the 140,000 bushels to be shipped in the 1949-50 crop year. This leaves the actual price to be paid by Britain to Canada during the last two years of the contract to be agreed upon by negotiation between the two Governments, which must not be later than December 31st, immediately preceding the crop year for which it is to be effective.

In view of the shortage and the tendency towards still higher world prices, there are good reasons to believe Mr. Gardiner will urge that Britain pay Canada even more than \$1.55 per bushel for Canadian wheat received during the 1948-49 and 1949-50 crop years. It is universally known that the price Canada is now receiving from the United Kingdom for her wheat under the four-year contract is well below world market prices. This fact undoubtedly will be brought up

in discussions with the British Government. The FAO conference in Geneva is planned to end on September 12th, and at its conclusion Mr. Gardiner will immediately proceed to London.

Additional Payment on 1944-45 Crop

Aside from these developments on the agricultural front, Western producers are now receiving an extra spending power of \$66,019,001, as the additional payment on 1944-45 deliveries to the Canadian Wheat Board which amounted to 352,396,905 bushels. The Board started the mailing of cheques on the 1944 crop payment on Friday (August 29th.).

Except on No. 5, No. 6 and Feed wheat and related off grades, in which instance the per bushel payment will be 20.677 cents, the final grade payment will be 18.677 cents per bushel.

The intention is to send out the first of these payments to those in the 1947 drought areas. Producers who may have neglected to do so are urged to complete and send in the necessary requisition forms accompanied by their 1944 certificates so as to expedite these payments.

Bacon for Britain Up \$2

Of much interest to hog producers is an announcement by the Meat Board that the price schedule for all grades and qualities of Wiltshire Sides shipped to the British market is being increased by \$2 a hundred, effective on products from hogs slaughtered on and after September 1st. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is understood to be working out a similar increase applicable to slaughtering for domestic consumption.

It will be recalled that at the beginning of January last, Mr. Gardiner announced that the British Food Ministry had agreed to an increase of \$4 per hundred in the price to be paid for Canadian bacon. The first two dollars of this increase went into effect in January and the remaining two dollars increase started on the first

Discuss Grain Varieties at Lacombe Station

LACOMBE.—Many recent introductions of wheat varieties had special local adaptations, stated A. D. McFadden, at the recent cereal crops field day at the Lacombe Experimental Station. The early maturity of Saunders made it suitable for the north and west central areas of this Province; the initial distribution of seed will be made in the spring of 1948 from the Lacombe and Beaverlodge Stations. Thatcher wheat was producing satisfactory results over a wide area because of its high yielding ability, its maturity, and its suitability as a combine wheat. Regent, slightly earlier and with stronger straw, said Mr. McFadden, was considered suitable for the heavier types of soil. Redman was being used increasingly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba where it had been introduced because of rust infection. Mr. McFadden also reviewed oats, barley and flax varieties. H. W. Leggett described results of experiments with 2-4-D applications, and F. W. Stewart discussed the crop testing plan plots. Some four hundred persons were present.

A review of the book "Johnny Chinook", given by Mrs. Lila Smith, was very much enjoyed by a recent meeting of Roosevelt U.F.W.A. (Woodford).

of this month. This will advance the price of Grade A Wiltshires to \$29, which will remain effective until the end of 1948.

Effective also on September 1st, the domestic hog quotas which have applied at all packing establishments in which hogs were graded for Dominion Government premiums are also abolished, thereby removing the last of the restriction on the slaughter of hogs or on the distribution of pork for Canadian consumption.

**I.C.A. Plan Voted Down**

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—The proposal of the International Co-operative Alliance for UN administration of the Middle East oil reserves was voted down by the Economic and Social Council here, eight to two. The U.S. and Britain voted against, Russia abstaining.

Neil McDonald, of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, recently retired from the presidency of the British-Canadian Co-operative Society after 32 years service as director and president.

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REGINA

Extremely varied "favorite pastimes" were named by members of Fort Saskatchewan U.F.W.A., in response to a recent roll call. Everyone enjoyed the educational bulletin by Mrs. Stetson, reports Mrs. Goldie Goymer.

Members of Bassano U.F.W.A. are canning vegetables for the Red Cross and for the public school hot lunches.

Interests of The United Farm Women

An Old Book I've Read With Pleasure

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

Haven't you all heard grouching about the present and picturing the past in a more favorable light? I think I told you of the day I did in a crowded street car. I overheard an elderly woman talking to her companion on a cold winter's morning. She was particularly vocal against the clothes of today. "When I was young, they wore woollen stockings and underwear—and look at them today!" My viewpoint was somewhat colored for I was most comfortably clothed in slacks with a scarf over my head. I had been down into the city the day before in the same costume and not a person had given it a second glance. Also I realized perfectly well that had I worn the same comfortable costume some few years ago, I should have been brave indeed to face the disapproving glances and the ridicule.

So there may be questions as to the relative merits of today and yesterday in our clothes, but can anyone question that we have a much greater opportunity in our reading today than in the past? We have what is worthwhile of those days, and we have as well added, and are adding to our store.

Printed in 1793

I have been looking over an old "Annual Register or a View of the History, Politics and Literature for the year 1773", printed in 1793. I must confess I always seem to slip through these old books with their "g" looking so like an "i". But some interesting and amusing bits present themselves. Here is one to show your men folk if you want to put them in a particularly good natured frame of mind.

Recording the death of an old man who left the whole of his little fortune to his housekeeper whom he had had for many years it added that his will was neatly comprized in these words: "I give to my old faithful servant, Esther Jones, the whole that I am possessed of, either in personal property, land or otherwise. She is a tolerable good woman but would be much better if she had not so clamorous a tongue. She has, however, one great virtue which is a veil to all her foibles—

Strict Honesty." Yes, yes, I can hear the comments from the men.

It is true that we cannot always judge the reading value of a book or paper by its bulk or slick paper.

But don't you think it time someone gave our Editors a good boost as to the job they do? The publication helps us not only as farmers but to be well-informed citizens as well. Their worthwhile editorials, the letter from Ottawa, their choice of News Display, their records of Co-operatives and Farm Organizations, for instance, are records of real value. And where can you find a better condensed record of world events than in their "Post War Chronicle?" And who hasn't enjoyed Isa Grindlay Jackson with her poetry, now gay, now sad, relative to the events of the day? And Sydney May as well. I always feel it an honor to have been associated with them in even the very minor part I have played through the years.

I think it would make us all more intelligent citizens, better able to play our part as farmers and farm women if we read the paper more thoroughly than probably many of us do in our busy days.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Wetaskiwin Conference

In charge of Mrs. W. Schroter, who acted as chairman in conjunction with Mrs. Arrowsmith, the U.F.W.A. Conference held at Spruceville Hall, Lacombe, was a most successful affair, writes Mrs. D. A. Boden.

Mrs. Winifred Ross, guest speaker, chose as her subject "Functions of Industrial Relations Board," with particular reference to the act concerning the welfare of children, which she recommended as a worthwhile subject for study by the Locals. She also dealt with the minimum wage act, especially as it affects young girls. Her talk was much enjoyed.

Spring Valley U.F.W.A. was in charge of the program which consisted of delightful vocal duets, solos, and recitations. A sale of work and home cooking netted \$15.35, voted to go to the Cancer Fund. Spruceville U.F.W.A. were hostesses at the lunch, which took the form of a buffet supper. Eight Locals were represented—Eclipse, Spring Valley, Spruceville, Clover Bar, Bismark, Grand Meadow, Gwynne, and Hillside.

Acadia Conference

An address on the United Nations by Mrs. Russell Johnston, Director; a paper on child welfare by Mrs. Byler, who urged a commission to investigate charges made recently by Dr. Charlotte Whitton; and a report by Mrs. Tait on the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool annual meeting, to which she was a delegate; were features of the summer conference of U.F.W.A. locals in Acadia. A paper on education, prepared by Mrs. Anderson, was read by Mrs. MacDonald. Miss Irene Waterhouse contributed a piano solo; the whole program was greatly enjoyed by the gathering.

A bazaar and dance, to be held October 10th, is being held by South Berry Creek U.F.W.A. (Wardlaw).

The matter of playground equipment for the school is being taken up by Browning U.F.W.A. (Edgerton), who are also planning a sale of work and dance for the fall.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



4611
SIZES
2-10

Made of gingham, with the ricrac trim, this little frock would be just the thing for early fall wear; or lightweight wool or rayon plaid would be good for colder weather. Pattern 4611 includes frock and panties, with complete illustrated instructions.

Available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 years. For size 6, the frock requires 2 1/8 yards and the panties 7/8 yards.

Price of pattern 25 cents.

A new line of thought was opened up by the educational bulletin, writes Mrs. A. J. Patterson, secretary of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Arrangements are being made for a "Sewing Clinic" by Miss Harbay.

**S. ALWYN
BARTLETT**

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116 EIGHTH AVENUE EAST
CALGARY, ALTA.

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SAME BUILDING
"Over Fashion Dress Shop"**

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Company**

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Repairs for all makes of stoves, heaters, Furnaces and Boilers.

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complete shopping satisfac-
tion in the "Bay's" Mail
Order Service . . .

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INCORPORATED IN CANADA

Farm Home and Garden

Old-Fashioned Peach Jam.—Peel and slice fully ripe peaches. To each 3 1/2 cups add 7 1/2 cups sugar; mix and bring to boil; boil hard 1 minute; remove from heat, and stir in 1 bottle liquid pectin; stir and skim for five minutes to cool slightly and so discourage floating of fruit. Then pour and seal. (If liked, 3 tsp. mixed spice may be added with the sugar.)

Washington Cream Pie.—Put together layers of plain cake with filling made of 1 pint milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 tbs. cornstarch, butter the size of walnut, pinch of salt, and 1 tsp. vanilla. Top with whipped cream.

Cucumber Cream.—Pare and slice two large cucumbers; cover with water and cook slowly until tender. Press through sieve. Melt 1 tbs. butter, add 1 tbs. flour, add salt and pepper to taste, add cucumber pulp, stir until thickened. Add beaten yolk of one egg, then stiffly whipped white; steam in double boiler until set.

To Dry Herbs.—for winter use, gather on a dry day and dry quickly, near the fire; strip leaves from stalk, complete drying in moderately hot oven. Rub between palms until reduced to powder; pass through sieve, and put into hot, perfectly dry bottles; cork tightly. Parsley, mint, thyme, marjoram, sage, celery leaves, may be kept in this way.

Hinton Trail U.F.W.A. are sending for a general selection of books for winter reading.

Fleet U.F.W.A. use the monthly bulletins to help prepare papers presented by members.

More fixtures for the doctor's office are being purchased by Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. (Sedgewick). A recent picnic made a profit of \$25.54.

THROUGH OFFICE WINDOW

(Continued from page 5)

well that the only thing that will return their golden egg goose is dissatisfaction within the ranks of the producer. Their plea is that an open market will bring higher prices. This may be true temporarily, but it does not reconcile the statement from Grain Exchange interests in England. They maintain that an open market will give the British consumer cheaper bread. Nor is it compatible with the fact that the International Trade Organization, which is in meeting at Geneva, is considering the question of discrimination in favor of Britain

PLASTIC or GLASS EYES

Our large stock of artificial eyes—and our custom-made plastic eyes—can fit you perfectly.

Ask for information

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THE HAPPY GANG

coming back

September 15

11:15 a.m.

Monday thru Friday

CJCA

Now 5000 Watts

Little Folks' Puzzle



SO TIRED

Jane is not used to being in school and she is so tired and warm. She is wishing she were as free as something in the air. Join all the numbered dots together, starting with dot number one and ending with dot number thirty, and you will see what she would like to be. Use your paints or crayons on this picture.

through the United Kingdom—Canada wheat agreement. Other countries want \$1.55 wheat as well.

This all adds up to the necessity of establishing International commodity agreements. The fact that Britain and France refused to sign the Wheat agreement worked out last Spring, is difficult to understand. Do they fail to recognize the importance of a sound Agricultural policy in exporting countries? Surely, they do not wish to see a bankrupt Agricultural industry which in turn, will kick the props out from under other industries.

The I.F.A.P. meeting held in the Hague last May, following the International Wheat conference was unanimous in the opinion that a satisfactory agreement should be worked out. This policy had the full support of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain and Wales. All the national organizations present pledged their support to this policy.

The 1948 price for wheat, under the United Kingdom-Canada agreement, has a floor of \$1.25 with the final price to be negotiated some time this fall. The Alberta Federation has taken the stand that the final price must not be less than \$1.55 per bushel. Financial conditions in England would indicate that they will want to keep this price as low as possible. Any price less than \$1.55 will have serious repercussions on the Prairie Provinces. When this contract was first negotiated, the farm organizations accepted the price schedule as being fair, providing other commodity prices were kept in line. It is the opinion of most farmers that the balance is swinging against the producer. Therefore, it is imperative that the 1948 exports to Great Britain be sold at a price considerably higher than the present floor.

Dollars Question Confusing.—The question of dollars is most confusing. Britain needs U.S. dollars. Canada needs U.S. dollars. Britain wants to reduce purchases of food stuff from Canada and the United States. The United States wants more meat.

RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO DRUGLESS METHOD OF TREATMENT

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—Aug. 30th. So successful has a comparatively new, drugless method proven for treating rheumatism and arthritis that an amazing new book will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it.

This book entitled, "Rheumatism," fully explains why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble.

The Ball Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo., has perfected a system of drugless treatment for rheumatism and arthritis combined with the world

famous mineral waters and bath. This system of treatment is fully described in the book and tells how it may be possible for you to find freedom from rheumatism.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. For writing promptly, the company will also include a free copy of the book entitled, "Good Health, Life's Greatest Blessing." Address your letter to the Ball Clinic, Dept. 521, Excelsior Springs, Mo., but be sure to write today. Adv.

There is an Urgent Need NOW for

CHICKENS and FOWL

(At Least 2½ Pounds Liveweight)

(All Weights)

Our plants at Calgary and Edmonton are equipped to offer you the following

- IMMEDIATE SERVICE
- PROMPT RETURNS
- RAIL GRADE FACILITIES
- FINAL PAYMENTS

It will pay you to take advantage of the rail grade facilities and it will more than pay you to deliver your broilers and fowl to

A Producer-Owned Co-operative

Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd.

Branches Throughout Alberta

10207 - 108 St., Edmonton License 2-6 437 - 10 Ave. E., Calgary

Western ranchers want the United States market for beef. Such a merry-go-round!

The United States is considered the logical market for Canada's surplus beef cattle. During the war years this market was voluntarily given up so that all surplus would be available for the British market. Western stockmen now claim that their obligation to that market is past and that they should be allowed to become re-established in the United States market.

They do not ask this with the thought of discontinuing shipments of beef to Great Britain and leaving them in short supply. They do not want the U.S. market just to set a higher price to the Canadian consumers. For that matter the stockman has expressed himself as being willing to accept for his U.S. shipments a price that is based on Canadian ceiling prices for dressed beef, providing the surplus is maintained as a fund in the interest of livestock development. What he does want is to establish and maintain a contact on the U.S. market which will assure him of his share in this market for future deliveries.

Feed Policy Lacking.—The lack of a definite feed grain policy has the feeder on the abyss of doubt. Should he buy feeders? What price can he afford to pay? What price will he receive for the finished product? Still more indecision.

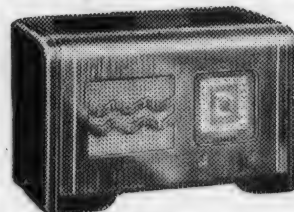
Two facts stand out from this jumble. We need decisive action toward establishing a sound Agricultural policy, a policy that must be proclaimed at an early date with force and clarity.

The second point that must be driven home is the lack of appreciation for what Agriculture has done in winning the war, and is prepared to

do in maintaining the peace. The only International meeting that has been able to arrive at conclusions with unanimity of opinion is the I.F.A.P. In this regard, Agriculture leads the way. Will others follow?

Recently reorganized, Westvale U.F.W.A. are working to raise funds for a rest room in Wanham.

32-Volt Radios



- Rogers Majestic, 5 tubes—7-tube performance.
- Operate directly from 32-volt D.C. No vibrators or motors.
- 90-day Guarantee

Now on Sale.....**59.95**

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FARM LANDS

UNIMPROVED BUSH LAND \$1 to \$2.50 an acre in Quarter Section Units or Larger Blocks North West of Edmonton West of Mayerthorpe, Alberta. Accessible from Edmonton by train or highway. Apply to Land Agent, Hudson's Bay Company, 10127-103rd Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Income Tax Payers

Canadians who paid income tax in 1946 numbered 2,531,800. Of these, 1,757,000 had incomes of \$2,000 and under and 711,000 had incomes between \$2,000 and 5,000. Incomes of more than \$10,000 for the year were reported by 18,000.

The Dairy Market

Further price advances have featured the dairy market, throughout Canada, east and west. Locally, special grade butterfat is 61 cents; first grade prints, 61 cents. Vancouver is quoting 60 cents.

World horse numbers, according to the best available data, totalled 75.2 million head in 1946—about 21 per cent below the 1934-38 average.

Consumers' Co-operative Association, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., recently won a court ruling establishing their right not only to own and operate refineries but to drill oil wells and build pipelines.

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

The world food situation is of paramount importance as the northern hemisphere harvest is gathered. Aside from the United States wheat crop, reports of world food grains are discouraging.

Wheat supplies in the United States for the 1947-48 crop year are estimated at 1,511 million bushels, which may make it possible for that country to export 450 million bushels this season.

In Canada drought reduced wheat prospects to around 360 million bushels this year, and now recent rains have delayed harvesting. Prospects of a coarse grains and other feed grains shortage in Canada make it difficult to estimate the amount of wheat Canada may be able to export to needy nations. This nation is under contract to supply Britain with 160 million bushels of wheat in 1947-48, and exports to other nations are not likely to exceed 50 million bushels.

Below Pre-war Average

The long cold winter followed by a spring dry spell were very hard on winter grains in Western Europe, and wheat production is expected to be somewhat under last year and considerably below the prewar average. France, Italy and Poland are among the countries which suffered the most loss. Weather conditions were more favorable in parts of the Balkans and in the Soviet Union, and harvesting there is well under way.

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Secretary-General of the International Emergency Food Council, recently stated in Winnipeg that he could see no hope of bread rationing being lifted in Europe this year, as European crops, cereals especially, were very short. One of the most helpful and stimulating things that could happen in the world today, he said, would be that bread rationing could be lifted in many countries.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 2nd.—No hog or sheep market established today. Cattle market active, light receipts, market fully steady. Good to choice butcher steers \$13.50 to \$14.65, down to \$10.50 for common; good to choice butcher heifers \$12 to \$12.50, down to \$9.50 for common; good cows \$9 to \$9.50, down to \$7 for common; canners, cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.50; good bulls \$8.75 to \$9.25, down to \$7.50 for common; good to choice veal calves \$12 to \$13, down to \$9.50 for common; good stocker, feeder steers \$10.25 to \$11, down to \$10 for common.

RETURNS TO CANADA

Passing through Calgary on their way north Sept. 3rd, after more than three months on their international harvesting trip, the Jack Sutherland outfit reported gathering good crops, up to 40 bushels per acre, with very little interruption from bad weather. Mr. Sutherland will speak on the CBC Sept. 15th, 8:30 p.m., MDT (7:30 Stan.)

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 6)

The Budget sets forth that "all this talk about the loss of \$100 million, while sensational, is unconvincing. There has been no such loss. The Federal Treasury which is supplying the funds to purchase Canadian wheat for export can at any time increase the funds in custody of the Wheat Board available for eventual distribution to the farmers. The Wheat Pools are quite agreeable and even anxious to join in any nation-wide campaign to have such funds increased. Of course, the Canadian taxpayer will have to foot the bill, but the contribution Western agriculture has made to the war effort and to the general welfare of the nation has earned the right of further financial consideration. Eastern financial interests, now siding with the speculative marketing propagandists, seem to have no objection to such a proposal, so it should gain general acceptance throughout Canada."

U.S. FARMER AND WORLD MARKET

Writing in *The New Statesman and Nation*, under the title "Through American eyes," a correspondent points out that the United States farmer has a very deep interest in the restoration of the purchasing power of overseas buyers of food, and that this fact must influence the political policies of the parties.

"If the Republicans had only the industrial voter in mind," states the correspondent, "they would probably find it worth while to oppose all loans to Europe, but they are traditionally dependent upon the farm vote. In fact, the prolonged American boom is based on the prosperity of the American farmer, and that in turn is based on the world demand for American food. If the Kansas farmer with a record wheat crop this year did not have an unlimited export market he would be ruined; as it is, he is wildly prosperous. If an American slump (as opposed to a mild shake-out of prices) is to come, it is because the world cannot or will not buy American food."

Australia "will risk an economic crisis of her own in a program of cuts in dollar expenditure to help Britain." Canada, too, should be ready to take risks, whatever her difficulties in respect to U.S. dollar balances.

Veterinary Questions and Answers

By S. H. McCLELLAND, V.S.

Veterinary questions sent in by paid-up subscribers will be answered by our graduate veterinarian in this section.

Lump on Jaw

D.F., Calgary.—For almost two months a two-year-old steer has had a lump on jaw. Is this lump jaw? Is there any cure for it?

Ans.—Bathe lump with hot water for at least an hour twice daily. After it has dried apply tincture iodine. Keep up this treatment until the lump shows a soft spot. It should then be lanced after which keep it clean by bathing with antiseptic solution.

Sores on Legs

W. B., Red Deer.—I have a pig one week old that has sores on its front legs just above the hoof. There is pus in these sores and they won't heal. The sow is fed chop, alfalfa hay and hog tonic.

Ans.—These sores may have been infected dirt in them. We suggest you apply equal parts of tincture iodine and cotton seed oil well mixed. Apply this once a day.

Milk Leaks Out

S.K., Bentley.—Our cow loses over half of her milk by just leaking out. Is there anything that will help this condition?

Ans.—There is no known method of correcting this condition. In most cases it is incurable and fattening for beef is the best thing to do.

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The New
CONTINENTAL
Post Hole Digger

For Immediate Delivery

FITS ANY TRACTOR

Auger Sizes 4-in. to 14-in.

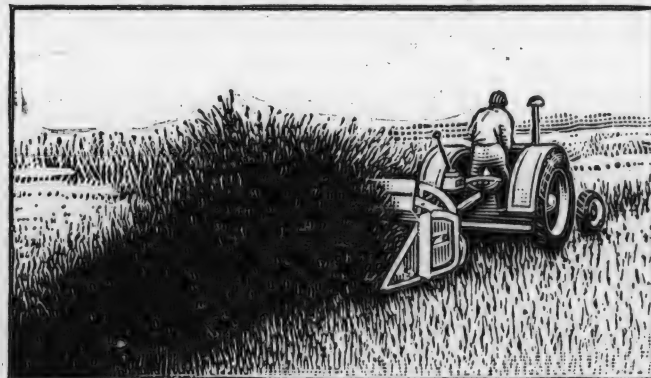
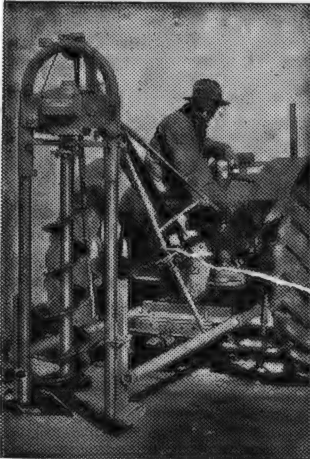
Digs Up To 48 Inches.

Entirely Automatic.

Quick Tilt in Any Direction.

PERFECTION
Machine Works

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

Aerate Your Seedbed . . . Increase
Crop Yields with a SEAMAN TILLER

Agricultural authorities agree that the most important single factor in increasing the nitrogen supply for healthy plant growth is the supply of air to the soil. This is true because AIR helps to promote the growth and development of aerobic bacteria in the seedbed . . . a factor essential to the natural nitrogen cycle.

By lifting the hood of the SEAMAN TILLER, the high velocity Rotor mixes a large amount of air into the soil as it is pulverized. As the aerated soil settles back onto the ground, a soft seedbed results and the air remains intimately mixed with the soil. This is one of the reasons why SEAMAN TILLAGE resists compaction—even after standing through the winter months. This increased supply of nitrogen in the seedbed promotes sturdier, healthier plant growth, and increased crop yields.

This is only one of many reasons why a SEAMAN TILLER makes better seedbeds. Let us tell you more about this efficient, farm-size rotary tiller. Drop in and let's talk it over.

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Limited Number
LIGHT PLANT BATTERIES
at old price

Calgary Battery Co.

111 12th Avenue W. Calgary

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

Between the thunderstorms, hail storms and windstorms we managed to spend a pretty good summer one week end in July.

Right now our garden looks as if the flowers had gone off to meet Old Man Winter instead of waiting for him to arrive.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

In Clara Bow's day it was the "IT" girl, in Ann Sheridan's period the "OOMPH" girl. To-day, says Volly Barabash, it's the "WHAM" girl.

Johnny L. of Balzac, who has just returned from California, tells us that in Hollywood, business has only been colossal of late, but it's improving.

BEAUTY AND LOVE

'Tis said that "Beauty is a Memory,"
Composed of countless aeons
lived in love,
Awakened in us by the witchery
Of loving form sent to us from
above.

No part of us can ever be
destroyed;
The least we do is carved upon
the universe,
And love shall bring us fruits to
be enjoyed,
And Beauty shall our hearts in
love immerse.

The miracle of love from Beauty
flows,
And Beauty dwells in memory's
deep stream.
When heaven's breeze its gentle
message blows,
Then love awakens Beauty
from her dream.

Beauty and love together always
dwell,
Like doves that coo their wooing
through the night;
And memory clothes them with
a magic spell
To bring those charming twins
purest delight.

In Beauty's form the heart finds
greatest joy,
And drinks its love-life from
the holy shrine.
In love's domain, which nothing
can destroy,
True Beauty reigns alone,
supreme, divine.
—Volodimir Barabash.

Those flying saucers may be brought
on by imbibing too freely from "the
cup that cheers." But then again,
snorts Wally, our incurable bach.,

it is likely to be just June brides going
into action.

This year's Calgary Stampede was
very good, says Cynical Gus. In fact,
it turned out to be a regular riot.

IMPORTANT NEWS

"Miss Eileen Birch, U.F.A. Secretary, was among the seven 'green shots' to place second to J. H. Blais of Montreal in the Canada Rifle Association's annual meet at South March, Ont. She posted 49 out of 50 in the large bore rifle match."—News item in our own unblemished columns. Nunno, we'll agree that Eileen is a pretty good shot, but even if she is a Birch there's nothing green about her.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, says she has no sympathy with these here farmers who will persist in living in one of those Irrigation districts she reads so much about.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

Mary of Carbon: "I hadn't been talking to Knotty Frankie for five minutes when he called me a fool."
Nan of Nanton: "What caused the delay?"

—Thenx to Wilson Broderick, Vancouver.

LIMPING LIMERICK

A cow with manners soft as Shantung
silk,
For all she tried gave nothing
butter milk.
Said Farmer John: "Now this
will never do,"
So he fed her some scientific goo,
And now she has the "nerves" with
all their ilk.

—V.B.

And in these days of high prices
"It's never too late to spend."

OH BOY!

Maintenance of Full CBC Authority Over Broadcasting Urged

U.F.A. Executive and Co-operative Board Against Any Impairment of CBC Powers

Continuance of the exercise by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of full authority over Broadcasting in Canada was strongly urged in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta; and the Board of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative, has expressed its strong opposition to any impairment of the authority of the Corporation.

Attacks Cause Grave Concern

The U.F.A. Executive resolution reads:

"Whereas, the U.F.A. Annual Convention has declared itself in favor of a national system of broadcasting in Canada and gave full support to the setting up of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and

"Whereas, there is grave concern among our people in respect to recent attacks upon the rights and authority of C.B.C. and

"Whereas, we are convinced that it is in the public interest that broadcasting should continue to be under the effective control of the C.B.C. and that the C.B.C. should be strengthened in that respect rather than weakened, and

"Whereas, it is imperative that broadcasting be carried on not with a view to its use for commercial purposes only or chiefly, but with a view to contributing to the pleasure of those using it and for the promotion

For Greater Solidarity

The building up of strong, effective, progressive, farmer-controlled co-operatives is the greatest contribution to economic security that present-day Alberta farmers can make. Agriculture has been suffering for years from lack of solidarity because many farmers have not seen fit to stick with each other and support farm organizations.

Farmers should give whole-hearted support to their co-operatives. Alberta Pool Elevators is a strong farmer-owned co-operative doing all in its power to bring about economic security for Alberta farmers and to promote the general welfare of the agricultural industry.

Patronize—

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

of a broad culture among Canadians; "Be it therefore resolved, that this Executive, on behalf of the membership of the United Farmers of Alberta, re-affirm the stand of the organization that the C.B.C. continue to exercise full authority over broadcasting standards and practice in Canada."

Pleasure at Report's Acceptance

Writing to Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Norman F. Priestly, General Manager of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, states:

"At a recent meeting of the Board of U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association Limited, I was requested to write you expressing the pleasure of the

Board at the acceptance of the report of the House Committee on Radio in respect to its confirmation of the position of authority over broadcasting on the part of the C.B.C. The Board wishes to place itself on record as urging that there shall be no future impairment of the authority of the C.B.C. and further to express the wish that any revision of broadcasting arrangements that may be undertaken in the future will not curtail the services to agriculture given over local radio stations, such as the Wheat Pool News over C.F.C.N., Calgary, and the Co-op Radio Show over the Taylor Carson network of four stations in Alberta."

Bring Your GUN REPAIRS

to
Woolf's
Guns Get
Wolves



WOOLF'S

R. E. JAMES, Proprietor

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HAUCK FLAME GUNS

2000° F. controlled heat quickly and easily destroys weeds, brush, unwanted grass, ivy, tree stumps. Hundreds of varied uses for Flame Guns for all seasons.

disinfects
sterilizes
protects cattle
incinerates
heats water
melts ice
preheats
splits rocks

chars wood
kills fungus
heats iron
irrigates
melts lead
dries floors
melts tar
thaws

There is a size and type for every need. A Flame Gun is needed by every farmer, fruit grower, gardener, estate owner, poultryman, and nurseryman. Easy and inexpensive to operate. Burns kerosene. Does the work of 4 men. Thousands of satisfied users. This is a real quality product, engineered and manufactured by the largest producers of Flame Guns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free Catalogue. Dept. B. Post Office Box No. 74, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The twentieth-fiscal year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 27th, 1947.

The following are the key figures, setting forth volume and profit, with the comparative figures of the previous year:—

	Year Ending March 1947	Year Ending March 1946
Sales	\$204,068,650	\$208,997,520
Tonnage	1,373,000,000 lbs.	1,526,000,000 lbs.
Profit after all charges except Income and E.P. Tax	\$3,758,852	\$4,620,712
Income and E.P. Tax	1,699,208	2,803,931
Net Profit	\$2,059,644	\$1,816,781

Note:

1. Tonnage, weight of product sold,—was down 10%
2. Dollar Sales were down only 2.4%
(reflecting an advance in average price of products sold of approximately 8%).
3. While Profit before Federal Tax was down approximately \$860,000;
nevertheless,—because of the reduction in Income and
E.P. rates (applied to the lower Gross Profit)—
Net Profit was up approximately \$200,000

The following is a comparison of the main items of the Profit and Loss Statement with the corresponding figures of the previous three years. For clarity in comparing years, each item is also expressed as a percentage of dollar sales.

Out of each Sales Dollar there was paid:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947
For Raw Materials	83.60c	82.35c	81.33c	80.21c
For Wages plus Salaries	6.77	7.35	8.06	9.10
For Services (General Expense)	3.46	3.83	4.13	4.25
For Materials and Packages	3.08	3.32	3.76	4.06
For Taxes (Municipal, Provincial, Federal)	1.59	1.70	1.48	.98
For Wartime Inventory Reserve .....	.24	.25	—	—
For Depreciation on Fixed Assets .....	.45	.41	.40	.43
	99.19c	99.21c	99.16c	99.03c
Remainder,—Profit from Operations .....	.81	.79	.84	.97
Income from Investments, etc. ....	.01	.01	.03	.04
Total Net Profit for the year, on each dollar of Sales .....	.82c	.80c	.87c	1.01c

The products handled by the Company fall into four groups,—viz:—
LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, comprising all products derived from live animals:—

Meats,—Beef, Veal, Pork products, Lamb and Mutton;

By-products,—Hides, Skins, Tallow, Bones, Tankage, etc.

Tonnage of this group - - - - - 460,000,000 lbs.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS, comprising,—

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Frosted Foods, Fruit, Vegetables, etc.

Tonnage - - - - - 207,000,000 lbs.

NON-FARM PRODUCTS, comprising,—

Edible Oils, Shortening, Soap, Fish, Fertilizers, Stock Foods, etc.

Tonnage - - - - - 576,000,000 lbs.

*MANUFACTURING, comprising,—

Canned Meats (sold chiefly to UNRRA) and Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Tonnage - - - - - 130,000,000 lbs.

1,873,000,000 lbs.

The outstanding feature of the year's result was the extremely small profit derived from the first two groups,—viz. Live Stock Products, and Other Farm Products. Total weight of products in these groups was 667,000,000 lbs.

Net profit for the two groups was \$233,592.00
equivalent to 31c per 100 lbs.
otherwise 1/30c per lb.
Profit as percentage of Sales 1/3 of 1%
On the other two groups, totalling 706,000,000 lbs., net
profit was \$1,752,673.00
equivalent to 24.8c per 100 lbs.
otherwise 1c per lb.
Profit as percentage of Sales 2.6%

The very low profit on Live Stock and Other Farm Products was due to conditions arising out of war controls. On all these products, especially meats and poultry, supply was much below demand, and prices paid by black market operators were, for long periods, above the equivalent of the established ceiling prices.

During those periods, processors who respected the ceilings, were forced either to buy the live stock at prices involving loss, or to withdraw from operations. For the regular firms in the Packing Industry to cease purchasing live stock was, of course, impossible. Therefore, the losses had to be taken.

In this situation, the record of the Packing Industry as a whole was a highly creditable one. With only rare exceptions, inspected packers, large and small, scrupulously adhered to the regulations and did everything in their power to assist the officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

On their part the directing officers of the Board made a strenuous and continuous effort to enforce ceilings. But the task was a difficult one.

The difficulty was that of securing evidence. Only two persons, the seller and the buyer, knew the facts of illicit transactions. As both these persons were exposing themselves to heavy penalties, they were most undependable witnesses. The record of the illicit transactions, in the accounts of seller and buyer, furnished no evidence. Goods were invoiced at ceiling prices. Payments in excess of ceiling were in currency, and were made 'under the counter'.

In the main, violations were confined to processors on the fringe of the Industry. These persons found themselves in a position to greatly increase their volume, at margins of profit much higher than normal. The fact that they were spread throughout the cities, towns and villages of all Canada made the task of catching up with them a very difficult one. In relation to offences, there were extremely few convictions.

Under war conditions, steps had to be taken to ensure an even distribution of the available food. The necessary war effort could not otherwise have been sustained.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was set up for this purpose. It was directed at the top by a group of men of the highest ability and character. The job they did was one of the most essential of Canada's total war effort. On the whole it was highly successful. But its enforcement of ceilings in respect of food left much to be desired.

The following notes are set down in the hope they may prove useful in the field of animal products, if the necessity to establish controls should again arise:—

1. When food is scarce and purchasing power high, enforcement of ceilings is a most difficult task. The public may unreservedly endorse the principle of price control, but public opinion, of itself, cannot be counted upon to check illicit operations.
2. Only by an alert and firm Enforcement Branch, can controls be made effective. The post of Chief Enforcement Officer calls for a man with the highest qualifications of ability, courage and cool judgment.

*Although the foods processed in this department are farm products,—meats, vegetables, fruits,—nevertheless the operation is one which does not form a necessary, or customary, part of packinghouse operations. The plant required for the processing is specialized and expensive. It is for these reasons that these operations are segregated as 'Manufacturing'.

3. In respect of meats, illicit transactions begin at the stage where the meats pass from the processor to the retailer. But the retailer is clearly an unwilling participant. He does not wish to pay more than the ceiling price, and with intelligent leadership could be secured as an ally of the Enforcement Branch.
4. Enforcement is bound to fail unless penalties are severe enough to deter offenders. (A fine of a few hundred dollars is no deterrent to a violator who is making illicit profits of thousands.)
5. Cancellation of licence is the ultimate and the only effective deterrent. This is a drastic penalty which should be imposed only in case of flagrant and repeated violations, involving the head or principal officers of the firm.
Only a few cancellations would be necessary.

One result of black market operations was that producers received a higher price for their live stock than the equivalent of the ceiling. It is only just to point out that this involved no breach of the regulations, either technical or moral, on their part. Their animals were sent to market as usual, and were sold on the market, openly, to the highest bidder. No other system was possible.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board wisely refrained from imposing ceilings on live stock. This was tried in United States and proved completely unworkable.

In view of the extremely poor results on live stock and other farm products, it was fortunate that volume in the other two groups was high, and profits normal (one-quarter cent per lb.)

In the fourth group the chief product was one developed in the Laboratories of Canada Packers, viz. Canned Blood Sausage. All this product was sold to UNRRA. As suggested by the name, the product contains a substantial percentage of cooked blood (from inspected animals). This gives it a high protein content. Other ingredients add important calcium and carbohydrate values. Because of its high nutritional value, convenient form, and comparatively low cost, Canned Blood Sausage was a very useful food for UNRRA distribution. Once this product had been accepted by UNRRA, the Canadian Meat Board directed that the formula should be passed on to all Canadian plants equipped to produce it. Shipments of Blood Sausage formed a very important part of Canada's total sales to UNRRA. During 1946 total shipments from Canada were 63,000,000 cans.

While this quantity was small in relation to UNRRA's over-all relief shipments, nevertheless it is gratifying that a product developed entirely in a Canadian laboratory should have played even as substantial a part in the relief programme of 1946.

With the winding up of UNRRA, orders for Canned Blood Sausage have ceased. It was essentially an emergency food. Notwithstanding its high nutritional value and low price, its colour subtracts from its appeal to the civilian consumer.

The experience of this year proves again the wisdom of the Company's policy of diversification. In 1927 when Canada Packers was formed, live stock plus other farm products comprised 79% of the Company's total volume. In the year under review, the corresponding percentage was 49%. More than half the volume and 85% of the profit were contributed by groups three and four.

It will be recalled that following World War I, deflation of food prices set in during July 1920,—approximately eighteen months after Armistice Day. That deflation was brought about by the fact that, by July 1920, food supplies had begun to catch up with effective demand.

Following World War II, it was expected that the greater destruction of property and the greater displacement of population, in Europe, might result in a more prolonged period of dislocation. However, it seemed likely that the restoration of normal food conditions might follow the same general pattern as in 1919/20,—i.e. a period of advancing prices, to be followed at some time either by a slide or a collapse.

(It is important to remember that the world's food supply is produced from year to year. If one year's crop is inadequate, hunger [perhaps starvation] may be the result. However, a bountiful world crop in the following year can at once restore normal conditions. The hunger of the previous year does not carry over.)

World War II ended with V-J Day, August 15th, 1945. That is a full two years ago.

But, as yet, world food supplies have not caught up with demand. Prices of most staple foods are not only above those of V-J Day, but actually, in the case of many essential foods, are still at an all-time high.

The following table gives a comparison of prices (in Canada) of animal products and cereals from 1939 to 1947.

CANADIAN FARM PRICES, 1939—1947

	Average March 1939	Average March 1941	Average March 1943	Average March 1945	Average July 1947
Good Steers, live, Toronto	6.78	8.62	11.77	11.54	14.47
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto	12.25	11.33	17.16 } 32 } *	17.80 } 1.62 } *	22.01 } .97 } *
Lambs, live, Toronto ..	9.10	11.14	15.91	14.92	17.21
Chickens, Milk Fed A, Toronto	24½	28½	32½	35	39
Eggs, 'A' Large, Toronto	21½	20½	33½	35	39½
Creamery Butter, Toronto	21½	35	35 } 8½ } *	35 } 8½ } *	50½
Cheese, f.o.b. Factory, Ontario	11	14½ } 1 } *	22½ } 1 } *	20 } 3 } *	25½ } 3 } *
Wheat, No. 1 Nor., Ft. Wm.	59½†	76½	97½	1.25†	1.55†
Oats, No. 2 C.W., Ft. Wm.	28½	35½	51	51½ } 10 } \$	65
Barley, No. 1 Feed, Ft. Wm.	35½	50½	61½	64½ } 22½ } \$	93
Corn, Ontario Yellow, Toronto	65	86½	1.17	1.27	1.27

* Subsidies, Federal plus Provincial.

† Official Wheat Board price, March 1939, 80c.

‡ Wheat Board to make participation payment in 1950.

\$ Equalization payments.

It will be seen that each price in July 1947 is at the high point of the eight-year period.

But all these prices would be higher still except for the operation of controls. The chief control exists in the fact that (by mutual governmental agreement) Canadian foods are not permitted to move to the United States.

In that country, prices for the same products throughout the same period are shown in the following table.

UNITED STATES FARM PRICES, 1939—1947

(Chicago Market)

	Average March 1939	Average March 1941	Average March 1943	Average March 1945	Average July 1947
Lambs, live	9.25	10.90	16.30	16.40	24.46
Hogs, light (live)	7.70	7.80	15.60	14.75	26.00
Steers, 1200/1500 lbs.	11.50	11.30	15.95	16.25	30.68
Chickens, Spring	22½	22½	28	29	31
Eggs, Standards	16½	17½	38	34½	43½
Butter, 90 score	23½	30½	47½	41½	65½
Cheese, Twins	11½	14½	23½	23½	33½
Wheat	70½	91½	1.49	1.76½	2.36
Oats	32½	39½	64½	82½	1.01½
Barley	47	57	92	1.24½	1.75
Corn	51½	69½	1.02	1.20½	2.19½

The startling fact regarding the two preceding tables is that United States and Canada are two of the chief food-surplus countries of the world. That prices in these two 'surplus' countries should have remained at these record levels is due to three main factors:—

1. The pull on North American supplies due to the acute shortage of food in Europe. (This shortage is aggravated by the fact that political disharmonies prevent certain natural movements of food;—e.g. grain from Eastern to Western Germany.)
2. The fact that in United States and Canada, purchasing power, —and consequently domestic demand for foods,—is at an all-time high.
3. The further fact that, in the face of this record demand (export plus domestic), production of live stock in United States and Canada seems definitely headed downward. Inspected slaughterings of Cattle and Hogs for the last three years have been as follows:—

	UNITED STATES		CANADA	
	Cattle	Hogs	Cattle	Hogs
1944	13,960,337	69,016,982	1,354,104	8,766,441
1945	14,538,405	40,959,809	1,820,127	5,683,727
1946	11,413,325	44,393,920	1,666,310	4,253,511

(Continued on page 18)

Is it possible to forecast the course of live stock prices in Canada for the years immediately ahead?

No attempt at a comprehensive answer to this question will be made. But all the following factors have a bearing.

Prices cannot continue to advance indefinitely. At some point they must level off, and at a later date a substantial decline seems inevitable.

However, the immediate trend in Canada seems upward rather than downward.

This is certainly the case in respect of Hogs. An advance of 2c per lb. in the price of Wiltshire Sides has been announced for September 1st. The present Bacon contract with England would seem to ensure the maintenance of the September 1st level until the expiry date of the contract,—viz. December, 1948.

As to Cattle, the fact that Steers in United States are selling at twice the Canadian price would indicate that the immediate price trend might also be upward.

It must be remembered, however, that the great Beef exporting areas of the world are South America and Australasia. In both these areas, Cattle prices are much lower even than the present Canadian level. When transportation facilities are restored, prices of Beef on the open world markets may soon be brought to a level based upon costs in the exporting countries.

In the present period of acute shortage and record prices, it seems difficult to recall that the ten-year period immediately before the war was one of burdensome surpluses and ruinous prices.

The war crisis brought about a clearer realization of the fact that a nation's chief asset is the physical health of its citizens. An understanding of problems of nutrition has been advanced as in no previous period. Each nation will make the better feeding of its people a main objective. Except for widespread economic breakdown, the world demand for food will be higher than in the pre-war period.

Whatever happens, it is unlikely that the ruinous food prices of the 1930's will ever recur.

Nevertheless, a time will undoubtedly come when food-surplus countries will have to 'compete' for the available world markets. When that time comes, each food-exporting country will be forced to offer its surplus in the form of those products which it can produce most efficiently.

In the case of Canada,—one of the chief food-surplus countries,—two products stand out. These are the two food products which, above all others, Canada can produce in competition with the world.

They are Wheat and Bacon.

There seems little danger of Canada reducing her Wheat production. But the record of the last two years is proof that a serious danger does exist in the case of Hogs.

Between 1944 and 1946, inspected Hog killings were cut in half. Only by increasing and maintaining Hog production can Canada make her Agriculture safe.

The main objective of Canadian agricultural policy should be immediately to build up her Hog population. For her Wiltshire Bacon there is an immediate, and a continuing market,—namely Great Britain. And Great Britain needs Canada's Bacon more urgently than ever before.

Ontario and Alberta are the two chief Hog-producing Provinces. In both these Provinces the Departments of Agriculture have recently launched active campaigns to stimulate Hog production. The Ontario Hog Producers' Association and the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited have joined actively in these campaigns. It is to be hoped other Provinces will take similar measures, especially Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec.

It is felt that this year a more extended reference than usual should be made to Labour relations.

The Directors recognize, without reserve, that the first claim on the earnings of the Company should be that of Employees,—the men and women of all ranks whose working lives are spent in the Company's service.

Plant Employees are represented by their Union,—the United Packing-house Workers of America. With the Union, except at times when negotiations are under way, relations have been cordial and co-operative. This is mentioned because widely published threats to strike, each time an agreement is being negotiated, may have given Shareholders,—and the public generally,—a wrong impression.

During the war-period wage advances have been frequent and substantial.

Following is a summary of the advances:—

	MEN	WOMEN
During 1941, 1942 and 1943, Cost of Living Bonuses reached a total for men of \$4.60 per week; and for women, 18.4% of their wages. In 1944 these were converted to permanent hourly increases of	9½c per hr.	7c per hr.

In addition to this the following successive general increases were negotiated:—

	Men	Women
In the agreement of 1943	5 c per hr.	5 c per hr.
In the agreement of 1945—		
6.8%, equivalent to	5 c per hr.	3½c per hr.
In the agreement of 1946	10 c per hr.	10 c per hr.
Total rate increases from 1939 to 1946	29½c per hr.	25½c per hr.

In addition, there have been many upgradings and individual increases. These with the above general increases have resulted in raising average rates per hour as follows:—

	Men	Women
August, 1939, average rate per hour	50.8c	32.8c
March, 1947, average rate per hour	88.1c	63.5c
Increase	37.3c	30.7c
Percentage increase	73.4%	93.6%

The average advance in hourly rates throughout all Canada, for the same period, as published by the Dominion Department of Labour, has been - - - - -

54.6%*

The increase in hourly rates does not, of course, represent a corresponding advance in 'real' income,—that is, in income measured by purchasing power. Subtractions must be made for increase in the cost of living, also for Income Tax;—the latter offset to some extent by Family Allowance payments. It is probable, too, that the actual increase in the cost of living is somewhat greater than that reflected in the official table of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,— viz. - - - - -

34.8%†

However, when all allowances have been made, the increase in real income of Plant Employees, as compared to 1939, is certainly not less than - - - - -

15%.

And this in spite of a substantial reduction in number of hours worked (1939,—average weekly hours 46½; 1946,—average weekly hours 42½). If hours worked had been the same, increase in real income would have been at least -

22%

Over and above these rate increases, important supplementary privileges have been granted. These include:—

- Improved vacation schedule;—now { after 1 year—1 week
after 5 years—2 weeks
after 20 years—3 weeks
- Rest periods with pay—10 minutes, morning and afternoon.
- Night work premium—5c per hour over corresponding day rates.
- Guaranteed minimum of 37½ hours work per week—or pay in lieu of work.
- Pay for eight public holidays.

These supplementary privileges represent an annual cost to the Company of approximately - - - - - \$850,000.
equivalent to - - - - - 7.4c per hour

Following the practice of previous years, an important share of the profits was distributed to Employees in the form of Bonus.

The sum distributed at the year-end was - - - - - \$1,250,000.
(Bonus distributed in March, 1939, was - \$216,000.)

The practice of profit sharing has been in operation for thirteen fiscal years. Within that period, total profit-sharing payments have been - - - - - \$8,910,000.

Total Dividends to Shareholders within the same period have been \$9,550,000.

Total Sales for the same period have been - - - - - \$1,716,000,000.

J. S. McLEAN,

President.

Toronto, August 29th, 1947.

*Preliminary figure for October, 1946, reported in Department of Labour News Release No. 3,000 of June 19th, 1947.

†Dominion Bureau of Statistics Cost of Living Index for July 1st, 1947, basis August 1939-100.

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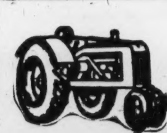
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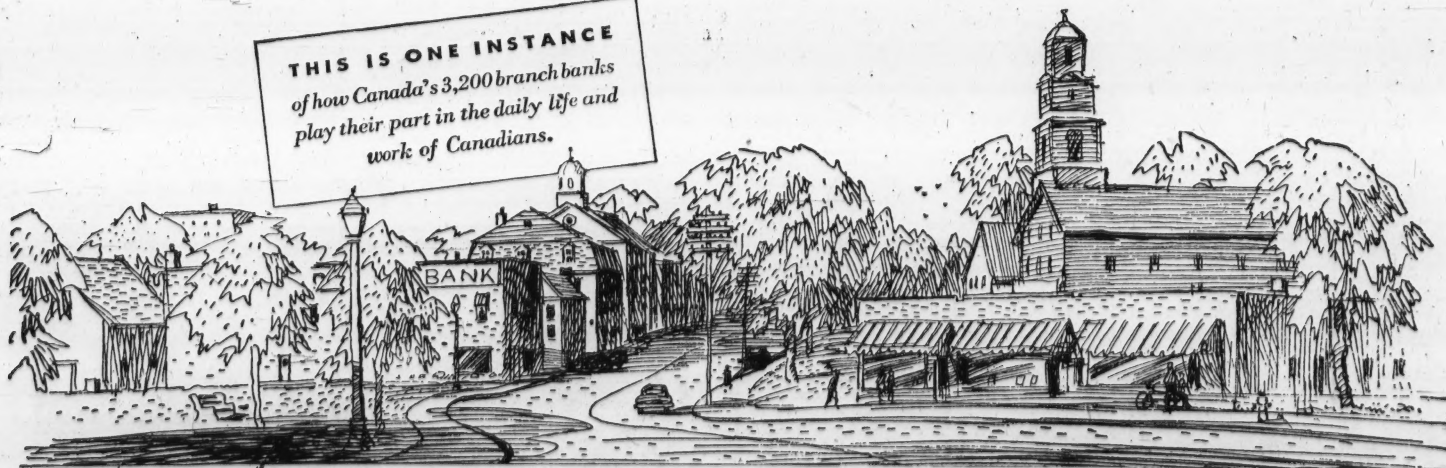
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